

granulated, 1-lbs.







## GOOD HORSES RAN WELL OVER A VERY FAST TRACK.

**P**LENTY of many kinds and of rare quality marked the seventeenth race meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club yesterday. First, it was the leaving of well-backed entries at the post; then it was the falling of one of the best horses in another dash, and finally, a mile race was run from wire to wire after the recall flag had fallen and the recall bell rung. Is it any wonder then that there was "beautiful language" to mark the passage of the racing which, in fact, was of as good class in many respects as any that has been seen on the local track in years.



So much for the troubles of the racing men, owners and backers. In the stands there was less comfort than usual. The trade winds, which have been absent from business for weeks, remained in their northern haunts yesterday, and but for a little rustle during the morning from off Diamond Head, there was nothing to show that the wind ever blew from the north or east. Instead of the ordinary bracing weather of Kamehameha Day, there was an extraordinary sweltering heat, which penetrated every corner of the stand and park, wilted collars and left its impression on gloves, frayed tempers and burned nerves until with the going down of the sun and the calling of the re-run of the Hostia Challenge cup race, every one felt the relief of evening as they sought the shade in retrospect better than had been the rule during the passage of the day.

It was a great crowd which gathered to see the racing. It did not come early. There were vacant spaces all over the stands when the first race was called, but these disappeared as by magic before the luncheon hour had arrived. But if the late coming might argue lack of interest in what was to be the order of the day, there was nothing of dearth of enjoyment once the people had taken possession of the park. This they did in more ways than one. Not only did the throng invest the place, sealing the fences on all sides, above and below the stretch, on the back and at the ends of the track, even where the line of vision made the view of the running horses something all out of perspective, but they entered

despite the efforts of a half dozen mounted police to keep them out, swarmed over the track to the infield, and generally made themselves at home. This part of the public, outside of the several thousands who came in to the stands through the main gates, and paid their share towards the support of the sport, stayed until the shades had lengthened, until Wei-wei had for the second time made a show of his field, and then betook itself to supper and memories most cheerily.

Everybody was there, as usual. The boxes were filled to overflowing, and the club stand, on the second floor of the grand stand structure, was crowded to its full capacity. While essentially a crowd of parties, one made up of members of the family and friends, coming with lunch and staying until all could go home in the carriage, there was a variance in the midday arrangements this year which was remarked. Before the intermission was announced many parties left the grounds and went to the Moana Hotel for the meal. Scores of others took their noon refreshment at the Waikiki Inn, and the Annex had even more people than in former years. But the enjoyment was not lessened by the decrease in the picnic element of the racing day. There was just as much golly as ever, the raising of the seats of the club section of the stand made the general view better; the winners as a usual thing were cheered as enthusiastically as in former years, and the drawn pool, with its many chances for the wrong partisan to get the right horse, was just as much in evidence.

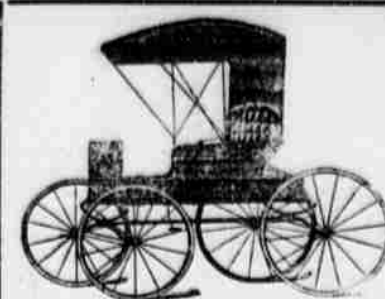
as was the mingled laughs and derisive shouts at the finish of each race. That there was a good investment on the races was shown when at the finish of two disputed races there was a general shout for a decision, and also by the fact that the passageways of the stands, the space at its rear, and in the saddling paddock, there was continuously a crowd of bettors, placing their money on the favorites. It was a speculative audience; there was nothing that would not invite a bet, and there was all the time the recurrent demand for the display of collateral to back any assertions as to form or feeling. That the men in the stands had more than a passing interest in what was being done, was also in evidence when in the first race of six entries there were only four under way when the flag fell. Also, later in the day, when such a start was given that one of the horses was not in full swing until the bunch was a half furlong away. Muttering long and deep were heard all about the stand, but this in one of the concomitants of racing, and will be while mortal man is frail, so that there was nothing more than disappointment meant by these utterances.

There was a full attendance of smartly-gowned femininity, and the night spots of stand and field relieved the dull groundwork of masculine presence. The infield was filled to the point of comfort, carriages being drawn up along the rails so far as there was any chance for the occupants to see what was going on. In one or two spots there were evidences of real comfort, for the family had come out

without well defined opinions as to what should be the outcome of the various events. Perhaps the most popular event of the day was the magnificent win of Weiwei. Twice the grand horse was able to race through his field and take the lead before the half was reached, and win with open lengths to spare. Then the people shouted with vim and vigor. The successes of the veteran Amarino, the old horse which ran as true as ever he did, also drew forth goodly cheerings and much enthusiastic comment.

When Wayboy won the pacing race from Sambo, the other name for the much-touted Steamplough, the horse and his driver, Jim Quinn, were cheered loudly. The same driver was given a good reception when he drove out Waldo J. after one heat, in which he did the grey up, and made a very pretty race of it. The showing of Steamplough was peculiar in the opinion of many in the stands, after the reports of his fast trials, but the race was a fairly fast one, and there was little to spare at any time in any burst of speed from either one of the entries.

From start to finish of the day's events there was an absence of order, as in evidence, when the bell was kept clanging for the appearance of the entries for some event without seeming cause, though the judges had not sufficient influence with the other officials, and the horsemen took their own time in coming out. With this long wait between acts there was of course some dragging, but in this way only was there any shortcoming in the carrying off of the day's events.



Wagons, Brakes, haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts  
Harness, Varnishes  
Carriage Material.  
Iron Horse Shoes.

**Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.**  
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR

OUR ILLUSTRATED  
**CATALOGUE**  
AND  
PRICES.



G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

**PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.**

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

**Good Serviceable Bicycles**

**\$10 and upward.**

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

**AUCTION**

when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR

**\$10 Wheels!**

**E. O. HALL & SON, LTD**

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

**Read the Hawaiian Gazette**

## SECRETARY WILCOX TURNED OUT OF OFFICE FOR CAUSE

Charles W. Wilcox has been dismissed from his position of secretary of the Board of Health. No appointment has been made to the vacancy, though several eligible names have been canvassed.

For some time past the present Board of Health has been dissatisfied with the work of its secretary. Previous boards have been of the same mind, but have hesitated to discharge Wilcox for fear of being accused of drawing a color line. Color, however, had nothing to do with the matter, Wilcox being deemed incompetent. During the plague it was necessary to put all his responsible duties into the hands of Mr. Hendry, although Wilcox now turns up with a bill in the Legislature asking for \$400 for additional work done at that time, in his capacity of secretary.

To the fault of incompetence Wilcox—who is a brother of the Home Rule Delegate in Congress—has added that of perfidy. Ever since the present Legislature met Wilcox has been running to the Home Rulers with material to use against the board that employs him. The figures used and the statements made by Mossman in his attack on the board, must have come from Wilcox, as no member of the board gave Mossman any data, and Wilcox was in constant personal communication at the Board of Health office with him. In fact, Mossman, in speaking

professed his obligations to Wilcox. Every member of the present board regards Wilcox as being both treacherous and incompetent, and is glad to get rid of him. The vote to dismiss him was unanimous, and the form of his eviction was properly curt.

Yesterday Wilcox made himself conspicuous at the track by running around and complaining that, after "eleven years of faithful service he had been turned out like a yard boy." Some people not knowing the circumstances, sympathized with him; among others several members of the Republican Territorial Committee. The latter say that Wilcox, as "a good Republican," should have been retained. A member of the board speaking of this text last evening, said: "We cannot keep an incompetent man in office on account of his politics, much less a man who is a spy in our councils for a political enemy."

"It is very doubtful indeed, that Wilcox is or ever was, a Republican," added a prominent member of that party. "To be sure, he helped pack the primaries last summer with Home Rule natives, so as to throw down the missionaries, but nothing is more likely than that he voted for the Wilcox ticket, the victory of which he helped to celebrate afterwards. He was as much of a spy in the Republican ranks as he has been in the Board of Health."

It is understood that the Home Rulers of the Legislature will take up the case of the "good Republican" this morning, and try to abolish the Board of Health or cut off all its appropriations. A lively time is anticipated.

## SCIENTISTS ARE PLEASED

The little band of scientists who are studying the fish of the Hawaiian Islands are gradually getting their laboratory into condition, and in a few days will be ready to carry on the work in all the details with which it was planned.

Two large aquaria have been unpacked, and are being put into position. When they are finished, such species as the artists desire to study will be placed in them, thereby giving them a chance to gain a better idea of the fish as they appear in their native element.

The scientists observed Kamehameha Day by catching twelve new species of fish. Of these three of the species are entirely unknown to the scientific world. The specimens are making arrangements to keep them in their own museum. They will, however, still keep in touch with the local fishermen, and any new specimens they catch will be gladly purchased.

In dumping the professors of philosophy at Stanford is expected in the course of the next few weeks. In the meantime the work is being carried on from within the university and books.

## AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM KAU

Waiohoni, Kau, June 5, 1901.  
Editor Advertiser: By the last steamer leaving here a petition was forwarded to Hon. J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, signed by a number of the residents of this district, asking that something be done with regard to the opening up of a vast tract of land under the absolute control of the Government of this Territory, or inferentially through them in the control of the State Department at Washington. Last year, by your kind request, I wrote a long article which you published in the Advertiser regarding the possibilities for increased citrus culture and viticulture in this district, and I think I gave sufficient evidence of the practical facts to show what private enterprise could do. There are many people who have the idea solidly fixed in their minds that they cannot get land on which to settle. This is erroneous, as I think my old friend, Allan Herbert, has most conclusively shown. One fact, however, remains: the Government ought to show much more interest than it apparently does. I caught caught for the reason that there are large tracts of land lying idle in the Government road which ought to be opened up to settlement. The entire distance between Waiohoni and Hanalei is owned by the Government, and so far as my memory serves me there is not a single acre upon any of the various ahupua'a. All of this land is capable of improvement, and

not only can but will support hundreds of families, who will necessarily add their quota toward taxes. In a former letter I called your attention to what may be done in grape culture, and today there are at least 500 pounds of ripening grapes on one-half that same vine, and all this without any view to making it an industry, but which, nevertheless, solves the question as to what can be done. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Government will at once have the whole of the lands in question surveyed and thrown open, and if there is any difficulty as to Uncle Sam's position in the matter it should be urgently laid before the Department in Washington by the authorities at this end. Any dilatoriness on the part of the officials here seems to me to be a serious neglect of duty. I have already spoken about grapes, but I have also in mind a business which can be kept at home, and that is the raising of pigs. This is perhaps one of the most profitable features of farming, provided you have food. Here can be grown papayas in thousands without any effort, and they are a valuable feed for hogs, and what is more, they fruit the whole year round, and once started they need no care. By all means, let the lands be opened up to bona fide settlers and not allow them to lie waste for stray cattle to roam upon.

W. F. REYNOLDS.

SHE NATURALLY THOUGHT SO.

Mrs. Hicken says she supposes the doctor knew what was the matter with Lizzie.

Maybe he did, and maybe he didn't. Now, let me have your ear for a quarter of a minute, as though you were a telephone, while I talk a suggestive truth into it.

Read any big medical book, intelligently and honestly written, and you will be astonished to find what a lot of diseases therein described are said to be "of unknown origin."

Therefore, the doctor might not have understood what ailed Lizzie Hicken, and no blame to him. As it was, he worked away at the symptoms (the outside presentiments, you know) and trusted to luck for results. And he might have struck it right, but he did not, unfortunately; and it came to pass what Mrs. Hicken is going to tell us about.

It was in 1894 that the young girl began to suffer terribly with pains which, as she put it, "ran right through" her, particularly across the stomach and under the shoulder blades. A continuance of this so prostrated her that she would sometimes be laid up for a month or six weeks. We fancied it was rheumatism, yet it did not act quite like that complaint.

"She was also greatly troubled with a nasty cough that completely took the power out of her. I called upon the doctor with my daughter, and told him how she had been handled, and I suppose he knew what was the matter with her, but, at all events, I am certain his medicines did her no good."

"Then I bought her all sorts of cough medicines. But they had no more effect than if she had used so much water."

"By this time the poor girl could neither eat nor sleep, and you may be sure we were in great excitement and terribly to know what to do."

"However, I saw one of Mother Benson's Newspaper advertisements, and sent to the chemist for a bottle, and before she finished it I could see she was better. So we kept on giving her this remedy until she was completely cured."

"I have used the Syrup myself for in-

digestion, and it cured, after I had worn out a deal of other medicines to no purpose."

"I want to say, so strongly that there can be no doubt of my meaning, that the entire credit for Lizzie's recovery is due to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and also for my own."

"We both swear by it, and are seldom without a bottle in the house. I commend it to everybody."—Mrs. J. Hicken, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W., Nov. 27th, 1899.

The new Hackfeld building is to be ready for occupancy within two months.

UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank, of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ABSOLUTELY CLEAN AND SANITARY

..Wilke..

**Porcelain Refrigerators**

**Eddy's Refrigerators**

AND ICE BOXES

Just Received.

Different Sizes.



**Paragon Ball-Bearing SPEED INDICATOR**

Have you ever figured what the waste of power by over or under speed is of your machinery means to you?  
NO POWER USER CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE THIS VITAL POINT  
(Circulars will be sent on application.)

Large invoices of Crockery, French China and Glassware. Just opened

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
 Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ 5.00  
 Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
 Per Year ..... 6.00  
 Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY : : : : : JUNE 14

It is hard to see why the Government should put Admiral Sampson's head on the Santiago medal. A receding view of his back would be more appropriate.

When King Edward by divine right met J. Pierpont Morgan, king by financial genius, it was interesting to speculate as to which one had the most actual power in the world.

Up to date 2208 fire claims have been filed, calling for \$1,358,398.33. It must rattle the Home Rule Legislature to think that it lacks the means to pay this bill forthwith and rake off personal commissions on the outlay.

While it is quite likely that no Chinese certificates have been sold, despite the enormous price that such things bring in the Hongkong market, it is due all concerned that the Government clear up the mystery of the 6,000 surplus certificates.

The announcement in the Republican that Mr. Dole has sent his resignation to Washington is untrue. Evidently, in the writer's mind the wish is father to the thought. Governor Dole has not resigned, and has no reason to resign. Indeed, in view of the conspiracy to give Hawaii a carpet-bag government, he has the utmost reason to stick.

The Executive has granted the Rapid Transit Company the right to parallel the Tramway tracks from Kamehameha School to the Waikiki turn. This will be a boon to the public, but if the Mossman-Prendergast guard in the Legislature does not rise in its might and do something the alien syndicate may feel that the Nottle investment was worse than wasted.

It is reported that Charles Wilcox was anxious to have the Board of Health turned out and himself appointed as General Health Officer at the usual Home Rule salary. The ambition was quite Wilcoxian and the competency likewise. As a health expert, Charles Wilcox would have been an even more melancholy failure than his brother, Robert, as a Delegate in Congress.

Congressman Shafroth labored under the impression that the Supreme Court had decided that the constitution does not follow the flag, until he took up the Honolulu papers that said otherwise. When these papers got back to the mainland they will have a great work to do in putting the general public understanding on a new track. Marked copies should be sent to the Supreme Court, so that that tribunal may know where it is really at.

In the face of the fact that the capitol and the judiciary building are swarming with Hawaiian clerks, a Home Rule legislator had the impudence to say yesterday that the haole are "drawing the color line." And this was said at the very time when the Legislature is doing its best to cut down the salaries of all white men employed by the Government, and to raise, to an unconscionable height, the salaries of Hawaiians. It is the Wilcox outfit that is drawing the color line.

Charles Wilcox differs from the entire Board of Health in the belief that he is competent—also with previous Boards of Health. The fact is that Wilcox could not hold a responsible clerical position anywhere outside of politics, and in politics has not been able to hold one save by sufferance. When something out of the ordinary minute-keeping was needed of the board's secretary, as in the plague era, the board had to employ Mr. Hendry. Even letter-writing could not be entrusted to Wilcox.

No one knows better than the Hawaiian land-holders how useful the Survey Department is to them. All the while Hawaiians are visiting the office and consulting its excellent maps about the precise original boundaries of their kulekulas, etc., lawyers and real estate dealers study the maps assiduously. Great tracts of public land remain which, when it goes on the market, must be officially surveyed. Of course the Home Rule Legislature knows or cares nothing about these things, and will keep its suicidal pace. The way things are going will be about the only argument needed to convince Washington how hopelessly inefficient the Home Rule party is to provide good government.

Judge Humphreys' paper efforts to smear at the Bar Association which repudiated its judicial officer by a vote of thirty-seven to seven. Good taste would suggest the light touch in regard to this matter, as a smear only serves to make the public remember that of the rogue seven who sustained Humphreys, there was not one who was not either his relative, his business partner, or the recipient of some extraordinary fee at his hands. The trickster lurked and is against Humphreys, as a man who is unfit by temperament and record in office to hold a judicial post. It has rarely happened in the history of the American judicial establishment that a judge has had such a calling down from the bar as Humphreys received, and he would do better not to try and laugh it away. His own merits serve to sell attention, as did the compliments of his New York prototype, Judge Harbord and Cardozo, to the indifference shown on his forehead.

## LAND LAW SUGGESTIONS.

Congressman Shafroth said many excellent things in his interview yesterday, but as he had enjoyed but a few days' time to look at the country, his views were necessarily open to amendment.

We think that if Mr. Shafroth were to balance public advantages he would see that, while the small proprietor is desirable to Hawaii, it would not be profitable to withdraw productive leased land from sugar. For the sake of accommodating him. Fortunately, there is plenty of room for him on land not used for sugar, so both the large and the small proprietor might work side by side.

Let us look facts squarely in the face. It is better for the general welfare of Hawaii that all the land capable of producing such a valuable product as sugar, should be used for that purpose. The yield would then be certain and the profits large. To cut up a plantation into forty-acre tracts would be to turn over the most of it to a minor and uncertain business where the white man, assuming him to be the small proprietor, would have to compete with the Chinese market-gardener, who would undersell him. But is there any assurance at all that the white man would be the small proprietor? Men talk as if the opening up of our public lands would bring colonies from the coast. It would, under the Hawaiian land laws, where a white man's upset price could be put upon an auction sale or a lease of farming acreage. But under the American land laws, any citizen could rush in and pre-empt the soil for nothing, as was done in Oklahoma, and as thousands of native Hawaiians and hundreds of native Chinese, not to speak of other races not American by birth, but by virtue of annexation, are on the ground ready to jump, it is not likely that mainland colonizers would take the trouble to come.

What then would happen? Most of the land would pass into the hands of thriftyless Hawaiian aborigines, who would be induced to exist on it until they had "proved up," whereupon the land would pass for cash into control of sugar corporations. In fact, the land owners would probably hire Hawaiians to pre-empt for them. The Chinese-Americans would also get a share, and our thrifty Portuguese friends would be active. Where would the born American farmer come in? He could have his chance in proportion to his numbers, but his numbers are small, and they would not be increased much by immigration. Sizing up the area and the numbers of land-hungry residents who surround it, the mainland would naturally conclude to stay where he is and not seek an unequal contest.

Land not available for sugar ought to go on the market in some way for the small proprietor. There is a great deal of hill country where fruit trees, rubber trees, bogs, poultry, berries and the like might be made to thrive, and this, exclusive of the tracts which ought, for the welfare of the community, to be used for cattle, should be divided into small farms. But it remains true that if white men are wanted for these, as they assuredly are, the Hawaiian land laws will do more to get them than the American.

## KAMEHAMEHA.

Kamehameha the Great, whose day was celebrated yesterday, was a contemporary of Napoleon I, and a man who, in some of his public traits, resembled the great Corsican. The two had talents for making war in other than the conventional ways, neither being bound by the traditions of the schools. The Austrians who confronted Napoleon in Italy complained that he violated every rule of war, and the tribes of the backward islands might have complained in the same way of Kamehameha, who added white men, cannon and armed sloops to his lethal equipment on land and sea and sent the simple spearmen to their doom.

The Corsican and Hawaiian conquerors, in the domain of statesmanship, had a similar talent for the political consolidation of territory. Napoleon was not satisfied with the old France; he wanted to extend its frontiers, and did so, over half of Europe. Kamehameha found a single island too small for his native genius for governing, and he conquered the Hawaiian group, welding it into a stable monarchy, and transmitting the crown, as the great Corsican was unable to do, to his descendants. There were five generations of Kamehamehas on the Hawaiian throne.

Given a wider field, and Kamehameha the Great might have been another Hannibal or Genghis Khan. But the sea encompassed and hemmed him in. With his army of warriors—he is said to have had 16,000 men when he invaded Maui, Molokai and Oahu in turn—he might have conquered the mainland coast from Puget Sound to Cape St. Lucas, if he had owned ships of sufficient tonnage to carry his men to and fro. But the mainland was beyond him, and we only know him as the first and greatest of the island sovereigns of the Hawaiian group.

As such he has high honors. His majestic bronze statue, standing between the house of justice and the house of government in Honolulu, testifies to our appreciation of his great work. His name is still one to endure with, and will be long after the places that knew his people shall know them no more forever.

## A SATISFACTORY CHANGE.

The dismissal of Charles Wilcox from the secretaryship of the Board of Health has, for a long time, been demanded by the exigencies of the public service. Wilcox, who is a brother of the Delegate, is an incompetent, and, aside from this, he has been of late working against the interests and personnel of the board that employs him. The man also betrayed the interests of the Hawaiian people last fall, carrying tales to the House Rules and working without much attempt at secrecy for the anti-Hawaiian party. We have heard that the Republican Territorial Committee will join hands with the Home Rules in the effort to oust Wilcox's restoration. The Home Rules want him in office because they know him to be a good Hawaiians man, and the Republican committee want him because he is a good

Republican. Both seem quite willing to ignore the minor questions of his competency and of the undoubted right of the board to have a secretary who is acceptable to it. Despite the tendency of the Territorial Committee to do unaccountable things we trust, upon sober second thought, it will see the propriety of letting this matter alone. As for the board it will, we trust, stand by its action. It has done what the public interests required, and can better afford to breast the coming wind-storm than to retreat an inch.

## THE THURSTON DECISION.

Judge Humphreys was in such a hurry to fine and imprison Mr. Thurston that he forgot to sentence him for contempt, and simply ordered that he be fined and imprisoned on general principles. The vicious intent was there plainly enough. It is simply another instance of the unjust judge over-reaching himself. Although less vicious in degree than the attempt to jail Messrs. Hartwell, Kinney and Ballou for thirty days, the attempt to fine Mr. Thurston \$100 had even less foundation than the other circumstances. Mr. Thurston had committed no act of contempt. He had simply claimed before the Grand Jury that the law did not permit him to tell them who was his client, as that was a matter of confidence between him as an attorney and his client; that the client would be injured if his name was revealed and had refused permission that his attorney should reveal it; that the privilege of secrecy was that of the client and not of the attorney, and that the law of attorney and client did not allow the attorney to disclose the name of the client under these circumstances.

That was the status of the matter when it arrived before Judge Humphreys. It was within the jurisdiction of the latter to rule that the claim made by Mr. Thurston was not good law; but there was no ground for deciding that because the claim was not well taken a contempt had been committed, any more than had been the case if the attorney had in any proceeding claimed any other privilege or right for his client, and been overruled by the court.

The imposition of the fine was wanton and malicious abuse of power over one whom Judge Humphreys considers to be an enemy. If anything was lacking to demonstrate the personal viciousness of the act it was the judge's going outside of the record and intimating that Mr. Thurston's client was a myth, "some occult, unknown mysterious client," as he phrased it, who was a mere subterfuge behind which to hide essential facts from the Grand Jury. There was nothing on the record, in the report of the Grand Jury or in the argument of counsel, even suggesting bad faith on Mr. Thurston's part. And yet the judge wantonly manufactures charges and promulgates them from the bench, which, if true, would constitute perjury.

Although Mr. Cooper, the "mysterious unknown and occult client," has appeared, corroborated every statement made by Mr. Thurston made, and shown wherein his interests would have been jeopardized if his name had been made public, Judge Humphreys has not had the decency to withdraw his charges or apologize for making them. It is not to be expected that he would do so, however, for it is simply one of a series of acts on his part which serve to demonstrate that the man is devoid of the fundamental principles of justice and fairness, which make him unfit and unsafe to hold the position of judge, with arbitrary power over personal liberty and property rights.

## CHINESE CERTIFICATE PUZZLE.

If it turns out that 6,000 more Chinese certificates have been issued than there are enumerated Chinese in the islands, the secret service of the Government has an obvious duty to perform.

The census was well taken. It is inconceivable that 6,000 Chinese escaped the enumerators. Can it be that there has been a regular traffic in Chinese certificates? Such documents sell or have sold on the coast for from \$100 to \$500 apiece; and the Cipriani gang is now in jail there on account of their dealings in them. At the lowest market price the 6,000 surplus certificates issued here were worth \$600,000. That is a big fortune, even as fortunes go. Has any part of it fallen into the pockets of a criminal ring?

It may turn out, however, that the Chinese bureau is at fault as to the exact figures of the census, the Chinese portion of which has not yet been officially returned to Census Agent Atkinson. Or, it may be that the certification of people of mixed Chinese and Hawaiian blood by the one bureau, and their proper racial classification by the other, causes the 6,000 discrepancy.

But in any case the matter deserves an official clearing up.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Senator McLaughlin of South Carolina spent two days in Victoria, B. C.

Track laying for the Rapid Transit street railway is rapidly progressing from Wilber avenue to Panahou street and along Manoa road.

Dr. Cofer, United States quarantine officer, has reported officially to the Board of Health that in Shanghai at last accounts there had been five smallpox deaths and in Hongkong there had been 221 cases of plague, and 311 deaths; five smallpox cases, and two deaths.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a most interesting thing occurred on the grounds of the Judiciary building where stands the heroic statue of Kamehameha I. At that time thirty-seven aged Hawaiians were brought there to take place to do honor to the night of the 4th of June. They surrounded the statue, covered it with leis and bowed it with their hands and then sang their ancient songs. It had never occurred before, the only previous worship of the statue being the four times a year when, for a long time past, has been made an object of adoration, believing himself to be the son of the great chief.

After the ceremonies were over yesterday the old Hawaiians were taken home and given a feast of roast pork and native delicacies.

NEWS OF WORLD  
CONDENSED

The Johannesburg mine have struck. Congressman Jones of Texas is dead. Felix Hall, the San Jose orchardist, is dead.

English Jeffries is now in Los Angeles. The big T. Robinson, A.M., mines have been re-opened.

Rich fishing districts have been discovered in Ecuador. Viscount Katsura has formed a new Cabinet in Japan.

The provincial government of Cavite has been established. Two new bridges over the Hudson river are soon to be built.

No trace can be found of John Dix, the missing Tacoma banker. The passion play continues to draw large crowds in San Jose.

Isaac C. Stoddard has been made Secretary of Arizona Territory. It is said that the Weare Company are cornering wheat in Chicago.

Francis H. Snow has resigned as chancellor of Kansas University. The King's Daughters are holding a convention in San Francisco.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was accepted by the Nicaraguan congress. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York sailed for Auckland June 6th.

William H. Newman is now president of the New York Central Railroad. George Vierling, the noted composer, died June 4 at the age of 81, in Berlin.

The smelting works at Copperopolis, Cal., burned to the ground last week. The latest special reports are that Mrs. McKinley shows great improvement.

William H. Daniels, a Santa Rosa boy, was killed by a fall from a tree recently. Dr. John A. Dowle of Chicago, who thinks he is Elijah, has been declared insane.

General Merriam is authorized to use troops to eject squatter settlers in Oklahoma. Rev. E. W. Parker, the Methodist missionary Bishop, died in southern Asia recently.

The Oceanic returned to New York on June 6, having damaged one of her propellers. A national manufacturers' meeting was held last week in Denver to discuss reciprocity.

The Bernhardt opera season opened in London on June 2 with an enthusiastic reception. Beatrice Terry, the child actress, niece of Ellen Terry, has already made a hit in London.

Seventeen Filipinos have been ordered deported from San Francisco back to the Philippines. Annie Clark, daughter of a Denver editor, was killed last week by a falling lumber pile.

Prussia and other large German States have abandoned the idea of the so-called double tariff. Herron, the Socialist preacher of the Des Moines Congregational Church, has been expelled.

Mark Hanna has been made a colonel on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. Javier Zeta, manager of the telegraph lines at Juarez, is suspected of defalcating with \$15,000.

The U. S. S. Mayflower has gone south to keep in touch with the Venezuelan situation. Sir Alfred Hickman has reasserted his charge that American locomotives are inferior to English.

In a big grain fire in the Los Banos, Cal., foothills, thousands of dollars' loss was suffered recently. Patrick Brick, a Colusa murderer, convicted in 1885, has been pardoned by Governor Gage of California.

The performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" has been stopped in Constantinople as a revolutionary play. Major George Arthur, U.S.A., son of P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is dead.

There was a recent riot of foreign soldiers in China, in which British, French, German and Japanese participated. The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle may become a nun. She has for many years been devoted to religious work.

Two thousand five hundred natives have gathered at Chilibwick, B. C., to witness the passion play by the Indians there. Mrs. R. Ross, a pretended clairvoyant, recently duped a number of Tacoma people and disappeared with their jewelry and money.

George E. Roberts, director of the United States mints, is now in San Francisco on a tour of inspection of Western mints.

Difficult  
Digestion

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sassaaparilla cured Joseph P. Laine, Fisherman, by mail. "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine, but it did me no good. I was advised to try Hood's Sassaaparilla, which I did, and in perfect condition, and in perfect health, and in perfect energy and made me a new man."

**Hood's Sassaaparilla**

Promise to cure the most obstinate dyspepsia. Buy Hood's Sassaaparilla.

corporation of which were filed today, confirms the rumors of the past six months that the Great Northern had acquired control of the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, across the line and of vast timber interests in the northwestern part of Montana.

Two anarchists have been arrested in Madrid. There has been a smallpox scare in Palo Alto.

War is on between the musical unions of New York. General Funston has been assigned to Northern Luzon.

Captain Hoagate, once famous in the Signal Service, is dead. Miss Irene Vanhoush has signed as leading lady with Frohman.

The United States Government surplus for May was over ten millions. Minister Conger will sail from San Francisco for the Orient on July 7.

Fifteen fishermen were drowned off Charleston, S. C., harbor on June 1. The transport Thyra sailed from Manila with returning volunteers on June 1.

The Philippines are to be given passports and have the rights of American citizens. There is an epidemic of horse stealing on both sides of the British Columbia line.

Betha is said to have appealed to ex-President Krueger to seek terms of peace. Ambassador Choate delivered a stirring address before the Dante Society in London.

The Cubans bitterly resented the military supervision of the polls at their election. One of King Edward's servants has written a book of personal details of the new King's life.

Andrew Carnegie has become a member of Cooper Union and will aid that great philanthropy. The New York missionary relief committee have called \$20,000 for the famine sufferers in China.

The coming Pan-American Congress will not discuss arbitration between Chile, Bolivia and Peru. The funeral of James A. Hearn, the actor, took place in New York on June 4.

The body was cremated. Jules Verne says the globe-circling efforts are not worthy the attention they are attracting at present.

The American Benevolent Societies in London have sent word that there is no work there for Americans. Oxford is to confer an honorary degree upon Prof. C. A. Briggs and Prof. Francis Brown, both Americans.

The census reports show remarkable developments in Arizona and New Mexico within the past ten years. Fresh Indian trouble is reported from Wyoming, occasioned by the intrusion of the whites on the Indian lands.

The Volunteers of America, under Ballington Booth, are planning to establish a poor people's city in Georgia. While a provost guard in Denver was in pursuit of a soldier, J. C. Meyers, a workman, was shot by mistake.

The transport Thomas was reported at Nagasaki on her way to San Francisco with returning soldiers on June 5. At a Brussels cabinet council recently it was virtually decided to annex the Congo Free State within a decade.

Servia has protested to Turkey against the violation of the frontier by Albanians, and threatens to make reprisals. "Little Whirlwind," a Utah Indian, has been pardoned after ten years' service for murder. His sentence was for life.

Dogs dug up a woman's corpse near Topeka, and circumstances point to the murder of the woman by her husband. The Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well-known Royalist, returned to Paris last month and was arrested. He had been banished.

The attempts to corner July wheat in Chicago have been frustrated by rains, which brought in wheat from Minneapolis and Duluth.

There is a war on between the Colorado cattle men and sheep men. The former are said to have slaughtered thousands of sheep.

A mad Malay killed six people and injured nine others with a spear at Singapore recently. He was finally knocked down and killed.

Nine prisoners, in an attempt to regain their liberty from the Toronto jail, killed a policeman with revolvers thrown to them by sympathizers.

John E. Ryan, formerly of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who was wounded at San Juan, died at Magdalena, N. M., by being thrown from a horse.

The daughter of Marcus Daly was married to James W. Gerard, June 4, in New York. The bride is worth nearly two millions in her own right.

## BUSINESS CARDS

LYLE A. DUNN—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 28, Honolulu, H. T., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HARTFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. T.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Honolulu, H. T., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

**Castle & Cooke,**

—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.**

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

**Down A gain**

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

**We Carry Only the Best**

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**

TELEPHONE 121.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S**

**NEW YORK LINE**

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**

27 Kilby St., Boston,

**C. BREWER & CO., LTD.**

Honolulu.

**Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,**

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

**Metropolitan**

**Meat Company**

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. T.

**Shipping and Family Butchers.**

**NAVY CONTRACTORS.**

**G. I. WALLER, Manager.**

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, skins and Tallow. Shippers to Oceania and Family Mail Steamship Companies.



## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Hawaiian Debating Society, otherwise known as the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, arranged over lengthy committee reports and a resolution or two for a couple of hours, and then, after "Oily Bill" White had scrutinized the face of the clock constantly from 3:30 to 4:15, he made a motion to adjourn. This started a rumble at once, several Senators claiming the floor. In the midst of which the smiling round countenance of President Kaku was undimmed. Senator Kakuaukani swung his arms around like jibs on a windmill, while he protested against laying over the weighty matters of the Senate for so many days. He urged an adjournment until Saturday morning.

"I don't want any more trouble with our calendar of days," said Kakuaukani, "as we had in the past. If we adjourn over so many days we will get mixed up in the number of days we have been in session, and then there will be pillkita again."

The Solomon-like wisdom of Kakuaukani prevailed, and the Senators will meet again tomorrow morning, today being a holiday with them.

The main business of the day was the consideration of a lengthy paper from the special committee that reported on matters connected with the Public Works Department. The appropriation of \$500,000, recommended by the Governor, for street work in Honolulu, was deemed too high by the committee, which cut it down to \$300,000. Kapiolani Park came in for a large share of the discussion, Senator Cecil Brown, one of the Park Commissioners, prevailing in his fight for items connected with the park. The report in full, is as follows:

## COMMITTEE REPORT.

Your special committee, to whom was referred items 422 to 454, inclusive, beg leave to submit the following report:

Item 422, incidentals and traveling expenses, \$3,000. We recommend that this item pass as in the bill, covering as it does all incidentals connected with the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Works and all the necessary traveling expenses of the bureau, with the exception of the road engineer.

Item 423, traveling expenses road engineer, to be accompanied with vouchers, \$1,500. This item includes all necessary traveling expenses of the road engineer, receipts vouchers being presented with all bills. We recommend the item pass as in the bill.

Item 424, repairs, furniture and additions to buildings on the different islands, being used by the several departments of the Government, are paid from this appropriation. We recommend the item pass as in the bill.

Item 425, landings and buoys, Hawaii, \$3,000. We respectfully ask that this item pass, as from this appropriation is paid all the expenses connected with keeping all wharves, landings and buoys on the island of Hawaii.

Item 427, landings and buoys, Maui, \$3,000. We recommend the item pass as in the bill, for the reason stated above, and the improvements to wharves, etc., on the island of Maui.

Item 428, landings and buoys, Molokai, \$3,000. We recommend this item pass, as from this appropriation is paid all the expenses connected with keeping all wharves, landings and buoys on the island of Molokai.

Item 429, landings and buoys, Honolulu, \$3,000. Your committee respectfully submits that too much stress cannot be laid upon the absolute necessity of an increased appropriation for landings and buoys, Honolulu. The congested state of the harbor, the pressing need of proper wharf facilities to meet the increased amount of shipping arriving at this port, seem to make it apparent that a larger appropriation should be made for the coming biennial period, and your committee, after careful consideration of this item, would respectfully recommend that the appropriation be inserted at \$50,000.

Item 430, landings and buoys, other districts, Oahu, \$1,000. We recommend that this item pass as in the bill, all improvements to landings and buoys on the island of Oahu, with the exception of Honolulu, being paid from this appropriation.

Item 431, landings and buoys, Kauai, \$2,000. Your committee respectfully submits that this is an important item for the island of Kauai, and favors its passage.

Item 432, landings and buoys, general, \$3,000. This item is used as an emergency fund in case of wharves being burnt down or landings destroyed. We recommend the item pass as in the bill.

Item 433, lighthouse expenses, \$5,000. This item includes all necessary expenses incurred in the running of the lighthouse, including the cost of oil, waste and other incidentals requisite to the proper care of the lighthouses in the different islands. We recommend it pass as in the bill.

Item 437, electric light, Honolulu, \$24,000. This item covers all the expense of the electric light in Honolulu, repairs, etc., of the electric light station, purchase of new and necessary equipment, and your committee urges its passage.

Item 438, electric lighting, Hilo streets, \$1,000. This item covers the same expenses for Hilo, and the advisability of its passage is presented to your favorable consideration.

Item 439, steam tug, \$20,000. Your committee respectfully begs to state that, after having carefully weighed the different arguments advanced, both for and against the passage of this item, and giving due consideration to the fact that a garbage incinerator such as is now under consideration would in a measure lessen the necessity of maintaining the steam tug, and also not favoring Government opposition to private enterprises, still with the garbage incinerator a simple question of the future and private enterprises which concerned into a municipal not being conducive to the public good, your committee feels that the time has not yet arrived for the abandonment of the steam tug, and submits that there is still great necessity for its maintenance, and therefore recommends this item be passed as in the bill. The usefulness of the tug for public purposes should be applied to cargoes which would show that the tug supports itself.

Item 440, dredging Honolulu harbor, \$25,000. This is one of the most important considered by your committee, as the value of the work done in Honolulu harbor by the dredger is without doubt of the greatest importance to the shipping interest, and we respectfully urge the passage of this item.

Item 441, expense point boats, \$5,000. The expense incurred in keeping the point boats in repair, purchase of new ones and other miscellaneous incidentals in the work, your committee recommends to present this item to your favorable consideration.

Item 442, floating crane other than Honolulu and Hilo, \$10,000. Having to the

steadfast growth of the numerous towns in the Territory outside of Honolulu and Hilo, and the necessity of some provision being made for the proper lighting of their streets, your committee favors the passage of this item.

It is obvious that a large appropriation should be made for the purpose, and we favor the passage of the item as in the bill.

Item 443, levelling and grading Government lots, \$2,000. We recommend this item pass, as it frequently is necessary for the Government to relevel and grade the lots under its control.

Item 444, printing and advertising, \$5,000. This item covers the entire expense of printing and advertising in the Department of Public Works, and is absolutely necessary to the proper running of the Department. We favor its passage as in the bill.

Item 445, quarantining diseased animals, \$2,000. The necessity of having a fund for which this item stands is obvious when we consider the large shipments of animals continually arriving at the different ports on the islands, and we leave it for your favorable consideration.

Item 447, Government pounds, \$10,000. This item defrays all expense connected with the different pounds in the Territory, and we urge its passage as in the bill.

Item 448, Department incidentals, \$1,000. All incidentals necessary to the proper running of the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in some cases used as an emergency fund in case of extra help needed.

Item 449, running expenses, Bureau of Water Works, \$5,000. Under this appropriation are included all horses, vehicles, harness and repairs to same, printing and advertising, tools, etc., necessary to the proper running of the Honolulu water works, and we approve its passage.

Item 450, repairs to reservoirs, \$5,000. All repairs to the different reservoirs are included in this appropriation, and we urge its passage as in the bill.

Item 451, general repairs, \$12,000. Under this item are included repairs to the entire pipe system of the Honolulu water works with the exception of the repairs to reservoirs, and though with a largely increased mileage of pipe system this amount, as in the bill, is the same as for the last biennial period, we ask your favorable consideration of the item.

Item 452, running expenses, \$10,000. Thirty-five thousand dollars of this item is needed entirely for coal used by the different pumping plants, the remaining \$10,000 being needed for repairs, waste, machine oil, labor, tools, sundries, and we favor the item passing as in the bill.

Item 453, running expenses market, \$1,000. This item covers all expenses incidental to the market, such as extra labor, cleaning up outside the market proper, keeping the grounds in repair, and all expenses incurred except those which would naturally be drawn from the appropriation for repairs, furniture and additions to Government buildings. We leave it for your favorable consideration.

Item 455, Hilo water works, \$1,000. The entire maintenance of the Hilo water works, with the single exception of the salary of the Superintendent, is covered by this item, and we recommend it pass as in the bill.

Item 456, Laupahoehoe water works, \$500. This item is the same as for Hilo, and we consider very moderate, and we favor its passage.

Item 457A, Lahaina water works, \$30,000. Your committee further recommends an item of \$30,000 for Lahaina water works be inserted in the Appropriation bill and numbered as item 457A. We find that on the 30th day of September, 1899, James T. Taylor, consulting engineer, made a full and complete report of a water works system for the town of Lahaina, Maui, also filing a specification for the construction of the same and a blue print showing plan of water works as proposed by his report. The resident physician of Lahaina, Dr. Chas. Davidson, on April 25, 1900, communicated with the Board of Health as follows:

"I have been requested by a number of representatives of the people of this district to ask the Board of Health to support a movement in favor of establishing a water works in Lahaina. Personally, I think the move is a good one, as the people living near the sea will receive better drinking water, and, furthermore, the small land-holders will be able to irrigate their little vegetable gardens. The main object is to supply over 20 school children with suitable drinking water during the hours in school. Please

Item 458, running expenses laundry, \$11,000. This item is necessary to the sanitary condition of Honolulu, and is a source of constantly increasing revenue to the Government. The laundry at Twile, yielding a regular monthly income to the Government, we favor its passage.

Item 461, curbing and paving Government sidewalks, \$50,000. The necessity of the Government putting proper curbing and sidewalks on its own property is apparent to your committee, and we urge the recommendation pass.

Item 462, for constructing sidewalks (chapter 23, section 24, Civil Laws), \$25,000. It being necessary for the Government to construct sidewalks on the property of private parties, as is provided in chapter 23, section 24 of the Civil Laws, present this bill to the Honorable Board of Health for their consideration.

From the facts above submitted we urge that this item be favorably considered by the Senate.

Item 463B, Wailuku and Kahului water works, \$1,000. Your committee find that a necessary item for the maintenance of the Wailuku water works has been left out of the Appropriation bill recommended by the Governor, and we therefore recommend that an item of \$1,000 be inserted in the Appropriation bill for this purpose.

Item 464, Kula water works, \$30. This item represents the running expense of the Kula water works for the coming biennial period. We urge its passage.

Item 465, public grounds, general, \$5,000. Your committee find that this item covers all expenses connected with the keeping of the public grounds in the Territory in good condition, with the exception of the pay roll. We recommend the item pass as in the bill.

Item 466, Honolulu Park Commission, \$15,000. This item is for repainting necessary to the keeping in good condition the Honolulu Park grounds.

Item 467 and 468. We find upon thorough investigation that these items are necessary for the collection of property in the city of Honolulu, and the town of Hilo, and therefore recommend their passage.

Item 469 to 475, roads and bridges, Hawaii. We submit that these items have been carefully estimated by the Department of Public Works after consultation with the chairman of the several road boards, and find that in order to keep the roads in these districts in safe condition the amounts asked for should be appropriated, and therefore recommend that these items pass with your favorable consideration.

Item 476 to 480, roads and bridges, Honolulu. Your committee respectfully submit that these items are necessary for the keeping of the roads and bridges in the different districts, and urge their passage.

Item 481 to 485, roads and bridges, Honolulu. We submit that these items have been carefully estimated by the Department of Public Works after consultation with the chairman of the several road boards, and find that in order to keep the roads in these districts in safe condition the amounts asked for should be appropriated, and therefore recommend that these items pass with your favorable consideration.

Item 486 to 490, roads and bridges, Honolulu. We submit that these items have been carefully estimated by the Department of Public Works after consultation with the chairman of the several road boards, and find that in order to keep the roads in these districts in safe condition the amounts asked for should be appropriated, and therefore recommend that these items pass with your favorable consideration.

Item 491A, Lahaina water works, \$30,000. We ask that the above item of \$30,000 for roads in Lahaina be inserted in the Appropriation bill, as the condition of the roads on that island necessitates some action be taken by the Government to put them in good condition, and we urge that the item be inserted.

Item 492, roads and bridges, Honolulu, Hawaii. We find upon consultation with the Superintendent of Public Works that the appropriation of \$50,000 will not be required for road purposes in the District of Honolulu for the coming biennial period, but a careful estimate has been made by him of the actual amount necessary for keeping the roads in good condition for the above period. The sum, therefore, of \$50,000 is hereby recommended, and we urge this item be changed accordingly.

Item 493 to 495. Your committee respectfully recommends that these items for repairing of roads in the different districts of Oahu and Kauai be passed as in the bill. The necessity of good roads in the outlying districts of Oahu and Kauai being so apparent that we feel they will meet with favorable consideration at your hands.

Item 496, roads and bridges, general, \$10,000. This item being needed as an emergency appropriation, to be drawn upon in case the money otherwise appropriated should not be sufficient for the different districts, we therefore ask the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 497, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 498, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 499, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 500, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 501, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 502, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 503, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 504, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 505, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 506, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 507, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 508, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 509, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 510, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 511, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 512, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 513, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 514, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 515, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 516, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 517, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 518, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 519, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 520, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 521, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 522, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 523, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 524, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 525, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 526, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 527, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 528, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 529, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 530, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 531, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 532, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 533, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 534, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 535, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 536, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 537, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 538, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 539, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 540, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 541, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 542, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 543, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 544, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 545, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 546, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 547, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 548, road damages, all islands, \$50,000. Your committee finds this is a very important item, used as it is for the repairing of roads in the different districts when damage has been caused by storms, washouts, bridges carried away or other disasters which could not be repaired from any other appropriation. We submit, therefore, that the item be passed as in the bill.

Item 549, expense of shipping Hawaiian silver coin in return for American silver, \$25,000. Congress has not yet ordered the Hawaiian silver coin redeemed, and we see no reason why the expense of this should be borne by the Territory, and therefore recommend that this item be stricken out.

Item 550, for discount on mutilated or advanced coin, \$5,000. This item, also, is not needed until Congress has made a demand upon the Territory to pay for the redemption of the silver coin of the Republic of Hawaii, and your committee therefore recommends that it be stricken out of the bill.

Item 551, interest on bonded debt, commission and exchange, \$50,000. The committee finds that the bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, held in England, have all been redeemed by the United States Government, and it will be no longer necessary to pay exchange upon interest due. The public debt has been reduced to something under a million dollars, but the Treasurer is obliged, under the law, to pay 3 per cent interest on the warrants that are outstanding, and, therefore, your committee recommends that this item be passed as follows: Interest on bonds and warrants, \$38,000.

Item 552, incidentals, tax office, \$1,000. Under







## THE MOSQUITO, MUST GO SAYS UNCLE SAM'S ABLE SCIENTISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—No more mosquitoes in the New York summer resorts!

The decree has gone forth, and even the New Jersey mosquito must surrender to the onslaughts of small fishes and kerosene.

The Agricultural Department has received the information that a number of summer resorts in the vicinity of New York City are taking measures for the wholesale destruction of mosquitoes.

Some of the places where this anti-mosquito crusade has begun are Center Island, Summit, South Orange, N. J., and Flushing and Richmond Hill, L. I. It has recently been discovered that mosquitoes are not only annoying, but dangerous. An English doctor has demonstrated that these little pests are active instruments in the spread of malaria. His discovery cost him a severe attack of malarial fever, as in one of his experiments he allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito which had previously bitten a man who was suffering from malaria.

Prof. L. O. Howard, the distinguished entomologist of the Agricultural Department, from whom the Sunday World obtained this information, says: "The local officials and citizens are about to do what I suggested in my bulletin of last summer."

"There are three ways by which mosquitoes may be absolutely exterminated—by the thorough drainage of all swamps and breeding-places, by the introduction of small fishes into all pools, and by the treatment of such pools by kerosene. Any one of these methods will be successful without the use of the others."

"The quantity of kerosene to be used is, approximately, one ounce to fifteen square feet of water surface, and ordinarily the application need not be renewed for one month. Two localities were rid of the mosquito plague by the use of kerosene alone."

"Experiments on a large scale have been made by the Rev. John D. Long at Oak Island Beach, Long Island Sound, and Mr. W. R. Hopson, near Bridgeport, Conn., also on the shores of Long Island Sound. The experiments in both cases indicated the efficacy of the remedy when applied intelligently."

"On ponds of any size the quickest and most perfect method of forming a film of kerosene will be to spray the oil over the surface of the water."

"At relatively slight expense a country club on Staten Island has during one season practically stopped the breeding of mosquitoes in ponds and marshes in the vicinity by the use of kerosene alone. This substance has also been used with good effect by the Town Improvement Society at Summit, N. J., in woodland pools and swamp land. The remedy, which depends upon the draining of breeding-places, needs no extended discussion."

"Experiments conducted by C. H. Russell, of Bridgeport, Conn., show that while a fishless lake contained tens of thousands of mosquito larvae, a lake containing fish had no larvae. The common fish known as 'sticklebacks,' active and voracious, are recommended as especially adapted for ridding ponds of mosquitoes. Most small fishes are also considered valuable for destroying mosquito larvae."

### MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

Don't let a mosquito bite you. At any rate, be sure it does not belong to the genus anopheles.

Or, if by chance you should permit a mosquito of the anopheles type to present its bill, take precautions that it is not a female.

It may mean malaria.

A plague of mosquitoes has just broken out in South Carolina. With it has come an epidemic of malaria.

The same result follows the same cause everywhere.

In every section where the mosquito manifests itself there is sure to be malaria. The New Jersey mosquito is not only an annoyance; it is a danger. On Long Island, where mosquitoes appear in abundance, malarial fever is apt to accompany them.

The mosquito season is just beginning. It is the outting season. Every one knows that mosquitoes swarm in Greater New York in the early spring and summer. There is scarcely a summer resort along the coast which is free from the pest.

By taking ordinary precautions, however, one may free himself from the danger of malarial fever.

Closed-meshed screens on the doors and windows, kerosene oil on stagnant water near the house, will stave off malaria.

### NO MOSQUITO, NO MALARIA.

Malarial infection cannot take place where the mosquito is barred. Malaria is one of the most dangerous of diseases. The mosquito-malaria idea is now an acknowledged scientific fact. It is not a theory. Mosquitoes, and they alone, are the principal transmitters of the disease. Malaria is a specific disease has been known since 1880, when Dr. Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, a French Algerian, discovered it. It is one of the most peculiar diseases known to medical science.

A little parasite gets into the blood itself and feeds upon the red blood corpuscles.

Under the microscope these parasites may be seen in various stages of development. They cause the characteristic chill which attends malarial fever. If blood be kept on a warm surface which has the same temperature as the human blood the "malaria bug" may be seen to grow and prosper before one's eyes.

A singular phenomenon is the fact that the blood on the warming stage of the microscope manifests the same changes which take place in the blood of the patient from whom it has been extracted.

"CHILLS AND FEVER." Thus the physician looking through the eyepiece of his microscope can tell just when a certain patient whose blood he is examining will have a chill. The parasite is seen to move toward the edge of the corpuscle and in some cases to break through its outer margin.

Chills and fever, intermittent and remittent fevers, are the ailments under which the malarial bug operates on its work.

This disease has long puzzled scientists. No one seemed to be able to tell just how the bug got into the surface of the body. It was only when it was discovered that malaria was transmitted by the bite of a mosquito that the puzzle was solved.

that it was wholly absent in cold districts.

In the swamps of South Carolina, and other Southern States, in South Africa, the lowlands of Italy, India, South America and China malaria has its stronghold.

One of the most malarious districts in the world is the Roman Campagna, in Central Italy. Up to a year or two ago any one who spent any length of time or who ever slept for a night in that section was sure to contract malaria.

### THE ITALIAN EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Patrick Manson, professor of medicine in the School of Tropical Diseases, London, carried out in 1894 a series of experiments in Italy which demonstrated that the mosquito is responsible for nine-tenths of all the malaria in the world.

Dr. Manson, as early as 1884, while a resident at Amoy, China, began investigating fevers and their causation, finding even then that mosquitoes were one of the principal causes of various febrile diseases. To Dr. Manson is, therefore, due much of the credit of finding the connection between malaria and the mosquito.

It was through Dr. Manson's efforts that in 1896 a remarkable experiment was carried out in Italy. The British Government equipped an expedition for the purpose of gathering evidence against the mosquito.

A small house was built in the most malarious section of the Campagna. It was a low-lying, single-story structure with numerous doors and windows. All these had mosquito-proof netting, there being seventy meshes to the inch.

Underneath the eaves of the house an open space ran parallel with the top of the windows. This space was likewise covered by netting.

This opening was made so that the inmates of the cottage would not suffer from the heat of the country during the hot season, lasting from June to October.

### HOW NOT TO HAVE MALARIA.

The house on completion was occupied by Drs. G. C. Low and Louis Sanborn, also by Sig. Terzi, an Italian investigator. A retinue of servants was in attendance upon the investigators.

The scientists did not live in the cottage during the entire course of the experiment. They only entered the screen-house at night. It was the rule that every one should be indoors an hour before sundown and that no one should go out until an hour after sunrise.

Free access to the Campagna swamps was had during the day. No medicine of any kind was taken by any of the party during the experiment.

At the end of the allotted time—from June to October—not one of the party had contracted the least sign of malarial infection.

To clinch matters, some night-flying female malarious mosquitoes were caught and sent to London in a box. Dr. Manson's son also, for the sake of science, to be bitten by these insects. In three days' time he had incipient malaria, and by the end of the week the malady was in full swing.

The Campagna experiment proved a complete success. It not only demonstrated that the mosquito caused malaria, but it fastened the crime upon the very species and even the sex responsible for the disease.

### IN TROPIC COUNTRIES.

Independent investigations were conducted by Major Ronald Ross, an officer in the East India service of the British Army. Major Ross also demonstrated the malaria-mosquito theory, and the British Government, through its School for Tropical Diseases, is establishing mosquito-proof houses in all places where malaria is prevalent.

But long before the time of Laveran, Manson or Ross recognized the fact that malaria, or a kindred disease under another name, prevailed in swampy places. Greeks and Romans drained their swamps and lowlands in very early times. Before their time Eastern nations fought fevers by draining off stagnant water from unhealthy places and purifying drinking water.

Not all mosquitoes cause malaria. Though there are upward of 250 known species, it is proved that only those of a single genus are malaria-making. These are the anopheles. There is another genus—the culex—which is still under suspicion.

The dangerous anopheles is, however, widely distributed—in fact, malarious mosquitoes are mixed up with the others to such an extent which makes one suspicious of anything in the mosquito line.

### HOW TO TELL A MALARIA MOSQUITO.

Here is a simple way in which a malarial mosquito may be distinguished from a harmless one. Anopheles, when sucking blood, hold themselves at right angles to the surface from which they are drawing their supply, their hind legs sticking straight up in the air. Harmless mosquitoes rest on all their feet, holding their bodies parallel to the skin.

Male mosquitoes are not blood-suckers. The female is the one that does the mischief.

Another noteworthy fact: The wing of the harmful mosquito is distinguished by four small black spots in the shape of a cross.

If you see a mosquito on your hand with four black spots on its wings, stand still and sucking attitude consists in standing on its head, do not permit it to bite. It may be red, it may be black, but a doctor's bill might follow.

The sucking apparatus of a mosquito is a remarkable affair. Inside of one long probe it consists of seven distinct parts. They are technically known as the antennae, the palpi, labrum, hypopharynx, mandible, maxilla and labium. The last-mentioned member makes up the principal part of the "sucker" and directs the insertion of some of the other parts through the skin.

HOW A MOSQUITO DOES HIS WORK. When a mosquito has found a suitable blood vessel he places the labium over it and directs the labium into the flesh. Smaller parts are now inserted after the manner of needles, each increasing in size. The blood is then sucked up. While inserting his boring apparatus into one's skin the mosquito deposits the germs of malaria. There are, as it were, hypodermically injected directly into the blood.

Malarial germs in various stages of development have been found in the bodies of anopheles and culex, though the former is far more dangerous to man.

As is well known, mosquitoes inhabit all swampy places of warm temperature. They are always found in stagnant pools. The army medical service of various countries usually carries malaria and the

United States are devoting much attention to the study of mosquitoes and the means of preventing them from conveying disease.

Reports have been issued by the United States Government showing that malaria is due mainly to this supposedly innocuous insect.

Half the battle of medical science is won when a germ has been tracked to its origin. Doubtless the knowledge that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria will result in every one taking precautions to keep the mosquito from doing harm.

### DON'T LET THE MOSQUITO BREED.

Now that it is well known that mosquitoes cause malaria, the best prevention is to stop the mosquito before she has developed to the disease-spreading stage. This is easily done.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. They take up their abode in rain barrels, tin cans full of water or other places where still water is found.

The female mosquito deposits eggs on the surface of the water at the rate of about 200 eggs every three days. In four generations she mosquito may give birth to no less than 20,000,000 mosquitoes.

Now, if the water near houses be covered with a thin coating of kerosene oil mosquito eggs are killed. Even if the young mosquitoes have been hatched out, the oil water will destroy them. Young mosquitoes require to come to the surface to breathe. If the water is covered with oil they at once succumb to the fumes of petroleum and are practically suffocated.

In Richmond Hill and other suburbs of New York societies have been organized for the extermination of mosquitoes. Stagnant water wherever found is, if possible, drained off. If it is not practicable to do this, kerosene oil is poured over the water, and thus the mosquito meets its fate.

Incidentally, the spread of malaria is prevented.

## A STARTLING DISCREPANCY

Curious Finding by the Chinese Bureau About Chinese Population.

Twenty-seven thousand certificates have been issued by the Internal Revenue Department to Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii. At midnight to-night the work of registration will cease, and any Chinaman found within its borders thereafter without a certificate, will be deported. According to the Chinese bureau the last census returns show only 21,000 Chinese here, which leaves a margin of 6,000 to be accounted for.

Census Superintendent Atkinson is sure of his totals, and in talking over the matter last night, said that the Chinese bureau is probably figuring on the Chinese census of 1896. Between that year and 1900 many Chinese came into Hawaii. Very likely some of the discrepancy noted is due to the fact that, while mixed Hawaiian and Chinese are registered as Chinese by the certification bureau, they appear in the census for what they actually are. Mr. Atkinson does not agree how the figures of the 1900 census can have been used as, so far as he is aware, they have not been officially given out.

## WILL THERE BE AN ERUPTION?

News of a Possible Outbreak From the Kilauea Crater.

The report of an earthquake being felt at Waiohinu, Hawaii, on June 8, which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, coupled with news brought by Captain Simerson of the steamer Mauna Loa, that smoke has been seen issuing from the crater of Kilauea, seems to point to another eruption. Captain Simerson says he watched the crater from Honolulu, about thirty-five miles distant from Kilauea, and in the three days he remained there the smoke increased in volume. Residents of Honolulu had been watching the scene, and called his attention to it upon his arrival. His last view of the volcano revealed great volumes of smoke pouring out of the crater. The inhabitants expected a flow of lava in a short time. The last eruption occurred about four years ago.

### WAS MERELY A FAKE.

Governor Dole Has Not Resigned and Does Not Expect To.

The statement published in yesterday morning's Advertiser that it was informed "upon the most responsible authority" that Sanford B. Dole had sent his resignation as Governor to Washington, was answered by the Executive in emphatic terms to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon.

"I have not resigned, nor do I intend to," said he. "I am going to Hawaii to be absent a month or two for the benefit of my health, and upon the recovery of my strength, will resume my duties."

In regard to the contention of the Legislature as to Mr. Cooper's right to act as Governor and as to the disability of Governor Dole, the Governor said: "My physician states that I am unable to perform the duties of Governor now, and I feel myself that I am not, I cannot attend to official work at present. My health has run down and I am going away to build it up."

Mr. Cooper was also interviewed in regard to the report which named him as the successor recommended by Governor Dole in his alleged resignation, and he replied:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the statement, and I have not the least idea how the rumor originated."

Governor and Mrs. Dole will leave for Hilo, and from there will go to the Volcano House. They are to be the guests of Mr. John Low, and will remain at the mountain home of Mr. Low for some weeks. Outdoor exercise and hunting is the program prescribed for the Governor, and he will give himself over entirely to rest and recreation.

The street department began tearing up Fort street between King and Merchant streets yesterday, preparatory to macadamizing the block. The street will be closed until the completion of the work. As the thoroughfare is so narrow it will be necessary to close it at a time, and keep the other side open to the traffic. The block between Merchant and Queen streets will also receive attention.

## CANNOT GO TO MOLOKAI

Leper's Wife Denied

Right of a "Kokua."

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A petition was read at the Board of Health meeting yesterday from a young Hawaiian married woman named Kalaiala, who asked for leniency toward her husband, who had just been ordered to the leper settlement, or to allow her to accompany her husband. Her letter was carefully indited, and appealed to the sympathies of the board's members, but their judgments were flinty, and her request met with a denial. The board merely followed its usual procedure in such matters, as by doing so, they avoid establishing a precedent which would result in the short of disastrous to the general morale of the Settlement. As the husband of the young wife is not helpless from his infirmity, and not in need of a helper, his wife cannot accompany him. Her petition went as follows:

"The petition of the undersigned, a native Hawaiian woman, now residing in Honolulu, humbly represents unto your honorable body, as follows:

"First—That her husband, Kalaiala, is at the receiving station at Kailua, where he took there last Monday, June 3, and under the order of your honorable body, as a suspect.

"Second—Petitioner, with all due respect to your honorable body, and also to the law of the land which prompted you to do your duty, respectfully prays you that her said husband should be permitted to stay out here, if he is one of those doubtful cases; and in the meantime to be allowed to get his medicine or medical treatment at the government dispensary in this city.

"Your petitioner must state that her husband has been very bad to her, and that the tie between her and her said husband, which was made sacred eight years ago at the matrimonial altar cannot be broken, except by death.

"And if your petitioner's prayer cannot be allowed by your honorable body, and that her husband is doomed to be taken to Molokai, then she, your petitioner, would humbly beg your honorable body to grant her permission to go with her said husband to Molokai as his 'kokua.' MEKALIA."

Andrew Hutchinson had his usual weekly "kick" letter to the president's table about taro. He declared that Superintendent Reynolds's dealings with him had ruined him as a taro planter, and the usual rignarole which accompanies Hutchinson's plaints. The letter was handed to Mr. Reynolds, who left for his settlement on the Lihue last evening.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Auld, the report of the paid committee was not made. A general discussion on the supply and demand of palai and taro took place, however, in which long and short term contracts were discussed. Mr. Dole was of the opinion that if eight-year contracts were entered into they had better be done with the approval of the Legislature. If the price of taro went down in future years, while the board by its contract would be compelled to pay a higher figure, he felt certain the board would feel quite cheap.

Mr. Dole asked if taro could be obtained from any other islands in the Pacific Ocean. Dr. Pratt said taro was raised elsewhere, but it could not be imported, owing to its decaying and soured. Superintendent Reynolds stated there was sufficient taro growing on Molokai to supply much of the leper settlement's demands for the coming year.

At the figures presented by would-be contractors, who agree to supply 400 bushels a week, at about \$1.25 per bushel, the Board of Health would be at an expense of about \$600 a week, or \$31,200 a year. The matter will be called up again at the next board meeting.

### A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant. Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content?

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keep you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itches of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 B. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of mounting affliction for the past year, itching piles. I suffered from that torrid trial nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that was delightful is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 B. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A RESOLVENT is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Ask Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W., So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

## MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
CHINA	JUNE 15	PEKING	JUNE 15
DORIC	JUNE 22	GAELIC	JUNE 21
NIPPON MARU	JULY 2	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 28
COPTIC	JULY 9	CHINA	JULY 4
AMERICA MARU	JULY 16	DORIC	JULY 11
PEKING	AUG. 3	NIPPON MARU	JULY 18
GAELIC	AUG. 10	PERU	AUG. 1
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 17	COPTIC	AUG. 8
CHINA	AUG. 24	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 15
PERU	SEPT. 1	PEKING	AUG. 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 8	GAELIC	SEPT. 5
PEKING	SEPT. 15	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 12
CHINA	SEPT. 22	CHINA	SEPT. 19

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

### PORTO RICANS WASHED.

The Channel Wharf Was a Big Bath House Yesterday.

The Porto Rican immigrants who arrived on the Colon on Tuesday were all treated to a disinfecting bath on the channel wharf yesterday. As there were nearly 60 of them, men, women and children, and all had to be washed and their clothes fumigated, the work occupied the greater part of the day. At 4 o'clock in the morning Jack Lucas and Dr. Charles were on hand and the bathing commenced.

There was a compartment for the women and one for the men; when one was sent into the bathing room his or her clothes were taken, a check being given in return, and the things were fumigated. When the bathers came out he was given a kimono to wear until the fumigation of his clothes had been completed.

A number of the laborers were sent to different plantations yesterday afternoon on the island steamer. The rest were sent to today. After each one had had a bath and received his fumigated garments he was presented with a tag indicating his destination and was also given an order on the plantation store for \$1 worth of goods.

The Porto Ricans are for the following plantations: Oahu, Kauai, Hawaii, Maui, Niihau, Lanai, Molokai, Honolulu, Pacific Sugar Mill, Honolulu Sugar Company, Lihue and Hualalai.

The Colon sails this week for Port Los Angeles to bring back another load of immigrants.

### EARTHQUAKE AT KAU.

Incidentally the Sheriff Breaks Into a Poker Game.

WAIOHINU, Kau, June 8.—A sharp earthquake occurred at 3:50 p. m., June 8th.

Saturday evening, the 8th instant, a jury of twelve good men and true met to deliberate on the question as to whether draw poker is a game of chance or not, down at Naalehu plantation, when Deputy Sheriff Eaton and an officer appeared. Judge Walpulihi will hold a levee Monday morning, when each will undergo the usual ceremonial.

### Globe Trotters on Peking.

Globe Trotter Turst of the Paris Journal is a passenger aboard the City of Peking, which arrived at port this morning from San Francisco. At Vladivostok Turst expects to meet a competitor and a countryman, Biegler, who is circling the world for the Paris "Matin." Max Schiffer, globe trotter, who is going around the earth on a bicycle is also on the Peking. Max presented an Advertiser reporter with his card this morning. He started from Germany in 1898. He has to cover the entire distance around the globe using bicycle and steamer only. He has also agreed not to touch money on the trip. He is gathering material concerning the relative hospitality of the different nations for the publication of a book. Max will spend a couple of weeks in Honolulu.



